



FOR PRESIDENT:
Winfield Scott Hancock, of Penna.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
William H. English, of Indiana.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

The meeting at Bealton, in Fauquier county, on Saturday, was the largest, probably, ever held there and was addressed by ex-Gov. Smith and Hon. James V. Brooks.

If the speeches made at the meeting on Saturday night by the readjuster orators are samples of the reasoning by which the people of this State are expected to be induced to cast their votes for the Mahone electoral ticket, we have no fear of the result.

Now that Dr. Tanner has proved that man can abstain from food for forty days, and live, the loss of appetite need not be provocative of as much dread of immediate danger as formerly, and almost need not be forced upon sick people lest they "die from the want of nourishment."

An election was held in the county of Fauquier on Saturday last for delegates to the congressional convention, to be held here on the 25th instant, resulting in the choice of eleven out of twenty-two in favor of S. C. Neale, of this city, as the nominee. The result is very gratifying to the friends of Mr. Neale, not only here, at his home, but throughout the district, and following in the wake of Orange, goes far towards securing his nomination.

Senator David Davis, who, with all his immense weight, knows how to straddle a fence as well as the most supple, has found out which is the best side to fall on, not only in the Union, but in his own State of Illinois, and has therefore come out publicly for Hancock and English. All the independents will follow his example before next November. The Judge, however, gives the best of reasons for the side he takes when he says that Hancock will put an end to sectional strife and to sectional parties, and will revive a patriotic sentiment all over the land, which political leaders and factions, for sinister ends, have sought to prevent.

On Saturday, at Patterson, Mr. Garfield said "the labor of the people should be free;" at Saratoga he said he hoped "we may be true to the Union;" at Owego he said "equal freedom ought to bless all parts of our common country." In all this he implied, and was so understood, that labor was not free in the South; that the South was not true to the Union; and that freedom did not exist in the South; and yet, with the taste of these falsehoods in his mouth he attended a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Chautauque, yesterday, and was worshipped. He and his old pal, Schuyler Colfax, who sat next to him on the platform, and who was politically buried for the same crime of which Garfield is guilty, must have entertained curious thoughts as they looked furtively into each other's eyes.

Messrs. Meade and Cameron, two of the electors on the Mahone presidential ticket, made speeches here last Saturday night, and probably presented their side of the question in as favorable a light as was possible; and considering the grounds upon which they had to base their argument really did remarkably well.

But those grounds being even more unsound than said, did not require a hardy to wash them away. Their premises were hardly stated before the common sense of every man in the listening crowd had carried them to their legitimate and only conclusion, and made him see plainly that they either had no bearing upon the question in dispute or else afforded the strongest possible reasons for negating what they intended to prove. The speeches were, therefore, very much like what a leading member of the Mahone party in this city once said about the brand of tobacco used by a friend from whom he occasionally obtained a chew—"good of its kind, but of a very bad kind." Granting all they said was true, yes, even allowing it tenfold greater force than it possessed, the idea that was naturally uppermost in the mind of every man who heard them might be expressed as follows: "Well, suppose every word they say be sustained by facts; suppose the debt payers are the shysters, the bloated bondholders, the robbers they assert them to be; suppose the funding bill and the McCulloch bill were passed by bribed votes; suppose the tax payers of the State are ground down in order to pay the Yankees and foreigners who hold Virginia bonds—what has all this or any of it to do with the election of a President of the United States, or how can the evils complained of be avoided by splitting the democratic party in Virginia and thereby running the risk of throwing the vote of the State to the radicals?" Their statements, too, regarding the strength of their party in other portions of the State were equally as ineffective, for if they possessed their asserted majority—leaving out of consideration altogether the potentiality of their imaginary grievances—that majority must be composed of disaffected slaves of old Virginia stock, if it doesn't assume its rightful authority in November, 1881, when a legislature will be elected to settle the debt question, and if in order to gain that election it must endanger the loss of a democratic President now when there is the best chance of electing one that has occurred since the war. These thoughts, we say, were naturally suggested by the remarks of Messrs. Meade and Cameron; and Messrs. Mushbach and Stuart, in their replies, merely avoided, though ably and elegantly, the ideas that had previously occurred to every reasonable and unprejudiced man in the audience.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1880.

The receipts at the Treasury to day from customs amounted to \$475,829; from internal revenue, \$613,265. The national bank notes received to day for redemption amounted to \$56,000.

H. R. Boyd was appointed stockkeeper and ganger for the Second district in Georgia to-day.

The following changes in the Virginia post-offices were made to-day: H. P. Johnston appointed postmaster at Hurdley's Landing, Nelson county, vice R. Y. Hurdley resigned; new offices established at Dinton, Augusta county, with D. S. Harrison as postmaster, and at Quinot, Franklin county, with W. J. Ferguson as postmaster.

Senator Jones, of Florida, has returned to this city from New York. He reports everything favorable for the democrats as ascertained in that quarter, and has no doubt of the result of the next election in his own State. Senator McMillan is expected to arrive to-morrow night. Letters from him are to the most encouraging character. Mr. Lefevre, member of the House from Ohio, now here, says his State is a richly going for Hancock and that though the radicals are making the most desperate attempt to carry Indiana, from all he can learn they are bound to fail. All the intelligence received at democratic headquarters this morning is indicative of success next November.

Congressman Brumidi's successor, in the work of frescoing the dome of the Capitol, has commenced his labor. On Saturday last he painted an Indian warrior's head on the panel adjoining the last picture executed by Brumidi, but as his work has to be done on a layer of wet plaster he has to wait for it to dry in order to see how the colors will develop before proceeding further.

The case of Miller, collector of the port of Richmond, has been settled, but in a remarkable way. Spitzer, the deputy collector, whom Mills removed for discharging the civil service reform circular, and who charged Mills with the same offense, has been reinstated with the understanding that he shall withdraw the charges he has preferred against Mills. And so Mr. Hayes settles his case to further legitimate ridicule.

Captain White, who is superintending the construction of the new steamer Explorer to make the railroad connection between Shepherd's and Quantico, has just returned from Wilmington, Del., where that steamer is being built, and reports that she will not be completed and brought on here probably before the middle of September.

The Schuylkill, which suspended last week on account of the prevailing bad weather, recommenced to ply with more favorable prospects.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A beautiful young girl is confined in the Vermont State prison for horse stealing.

Dr. Tanner said something almost every hour yesterday, gained four pounds in weight, and fished around like a school boy.

Right Rev. John A. Watterson was yesterday consecrated as Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Columbus, Ohio.

Hon. John A. McMahon has consented to accept the democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth Ohio district.

A wealthy capitalist has created at Chattanooga, Tenn., extensive works for the manufacture of mineral paints from the native Southern ores.

Fifty pieces of Baltimore city property, including a number of improved lots, were sold on Saturday for taxes, yielding an aggregate of \$9,248.

The funeral of Pietro Balbo, the Italian who was executed in New York on Friday for wife murder, took place on Saturday from the undertaker's. An immense crowd of spectators, made up of all nationalities, was present. The remains were not exposed to view.

Within the past few days a large number of persons of both sexes have received appointments in the census office and many more are to be appointed. But few of these recently appointed receive more than \$600 per year. It is estimated that it will take three years to complete the entire compilation of the census.

Saturday's foreign exports from Baltimore were valued at \$716,017. What exports were 572,000 bushels, elevator receipts 269,000 bushels. Seven vessels are in port chartered to load with refined petroleum. For the seven months of this year the immigration from Europe through the port of Baltimore totals up 16,493 individuals.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The floods in Siberia have subsided. They have done irreparable damage to public and private property, and caused great distress.

The murders of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary, near Lima a few days ago, have been given up.

The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert has gone to Liverpool to meet the Princess Louise and Prince Leopold and convey them to Oborg.

The Vatican has decided to augment and reorganize the colleges of the Propaganda for Asia and Africa, being desirous of largely developing the Catholic Church in those parts.

Piessence Louise Ingle, the Guy's Hospital nurse who caused the death of a patient by cruel treatment and was convicted of manslaughter, was on Saturday sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor.

It has been decided by the British government to withdraw the army from Cabul, but not to give up the whole of Afghanistan, as some imagine. Reports come from Bombay that the Afghans have defeated the British at Chaman Chok, in the vicinity of Candahar. Cabul will be evacuated to-morrow.

Dr. Tanner yesterday, Dr. Tanner spent a quiet day yesterday, and saw very few visitors. His physicians say he is improving as well as can be expected after such a long fast. During the early part of the morning he chewed half a pound of beefsteak, retaining only the juice, and partook of some milk toast and half Hungarian wine. Shortly before noon he ate half a pound of beefsteak, retaining only the juice, and partook of some milk toast and half Hungarian wine. He weighed, and he turned the scales at 126 pounds. About every hour he partook of some nourishing food or drink, which included watermelon, milk, potatoes stewed in butter, rice, and bread and wine. About 6 o'clock his weight was again taken, and was found to be 130 pounds. He was quite lively to-day, and frisked about his room like a schoolboy. His physicians say his rapid recovery is something remarkable.

Colonel John K. Popham, the editor of the Richmond Intelligencer, counsels that a convention or conference of republicans, to the number of five or more from each county in the State, shall meet in Richmond on or about the 10th of October next for final determination as to what should be the course of that part of the republican party in Virginia that honestly means to give neither directly or indirectly any aid or comfort to the democrats of the State, "preparing the policy and rule of Mahone in all matters, National and State, to the continued abuse, injustice, and oppression of their old masters and tyrants." What's out?

A DEFENSE OF OAKES AMES.—The three sons of the late Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, have issued an address to the American people upon the relations which their father sustained to the Union Pacific railroad, and to the Credit Mobilier and members of Congress. They give a history of the inception and progress of the enterprise, and maintain that their father was entirely innocent of any purpose to corrupt members of Congress, and that he was a martyr to popular clamor.

An Intended Readjuster Mass Meeting Converted into a Democratic Love Feast.

The much talked about, long prepared for, pulled and tugged over independent, Mahoneite readjuster mass meeting, with the mass left out, took place in front of the City Hotel, Saturday night last. In the afternoon the stand had been wrapped with red cambric, and adorned with red, white and blue Chinese lanterns, giving it the appearance of a barber shop. The old town clock at last pointed to "half past eight," the time announced for the opening of the show. On the stand were seated Col. T. W. Ashby, Mr. O. A. Wind on, Judge Saxton, Mr. Fairfax, J. Willard Greene, of Prices William, Col. Cameron, of Petersburg, a Mahoneite at large, Col. N. B. Mahone, of Culpeper, a Mahoneite elector for this, the British congressional district, and others.

Col. Ashby presided, and introduced Col. Meade as the first speaker.

Col. Meade, who is a really good looking gentleman, commenced his speech by saying that he was there for the purpose of giving evidence of the faith that was in him; he would briefly state why he was for Hancock and English, and why he was on the readjuster ticket. Hancock was his first choice, because he believed that he, Gen. Hancock, was the best man in the country for the exalted position of President of the United States, and had his the naming of the President, he would name Hancock above all others. He (Col. Meade) was a democrat, one who had always since the war of 1861 voted the straight democratic ticket. Prior to the war he was a whig, and he was not ashamed to own it, but rather proud that he had been a follower of that grand old leader, Harry, of the West. (Here the speaker, like the old soldier, who could not help cheering when ever the name of Napoleon was mentioned, became excited, showing that notwithstanding circumstances had forced him into the democratic ranks, he was yet at least anything else but a democrat.) When the first gun of secession boomed he forgot his politics, and was for Virginia against the world. He alluded to the item in the Gazette of Saturday, in which it was stated that Col. Meade would be confronted at this meeting with some remarks made by him at the readjuster convention in Richmond, wherein he expressed himself as opposed to an independent electoral ticket, and said he never gave utterance to such an opinion. He did say prior to the readjuster convention that what was to be done was an open question; he did say further, that for one, as an individual, he was in favor of leaving the question of an independent electoral ticket open, so that if the voters had the magnanimity to meet them half way and propose an adjustment of the differences, he would give the proposition its due consideration; but how, said the speaker, was he informed that they (the funders) would corner the State for Garfield than carry it for Hancock with the assistance of the readjusters. He did not hesitate to say that the funders, and he did not use the word "funders" in any contemptuous manner, for he believed that there were many pure minded intelligent gentlemen in the funder party, who were solely responsible for the present condition of affairs in Virginia, for their great argument to day is, "let us fight the readjusters this time, for if we whip them in this contest, we will not have them to whip in the gubernatorial election." He then made an appeal to those present, and said "the question now comes home to me and to each one of you, citizens of Alexandria, whether or not we will stand true to readjustism in this the great battle for the redemption of our glorious, but prostrate, down trodden old State, and keep our organization intact for still further conquests, or allow the funders to gain the victory, and prepare the way for greater injustices than they have ever before inflicted upon a now depressed and poverty stricken people. The same predictions that are being made now—that this readjuster affair would amount to nothing—were made by the funders at the last election, but it amounted to something, and will amount to the carrying of the State for Hancock and English this time, for the readjusters were fully 20,000 stronger now than they were when they swept the State a year ago. Colonel Meade then addressed himself to the State debt question, saying: "Need I tell you that the State was left desolately by the war, and that a once prosperous and happy people returned from the field of battle to find their homes razed to the ground and their labor, in the shape of slaves, gone forever? And, further, to find the debt of the State rolled up to \$45,000,000, upon which interest must be paid. The Legislature set apart \$15,000,000 of the \$45,000,000 to West Virginia, and then upon the 30th of Governor Walker the infernal funding bill was passed, not in the interest of the people, but in the interest of the brokers; that the majority of the conservative party, assisted by the republicans and brokers' money, fastened that infamous bill upon the people of the State, which provided that every citizen should pay the interest on the larger portion of the debt, and that that interest must be paid before one dollar could be received for the necessary expenses of the State. This means that your schools, your courts of justice, your levee systems, &c., might go to the dogs. The brokers made, paid. This infamous bill was fastened on the demand of the people, at least so far as the bonds unfunded were concerned, leaving what was called a pecker debt of \$10,000,000. The interest on the funded debt then amounted to \$1,000,000, and the debt was increasing year by year just the amount of interest. In 1867 good men seeing that repudiation must follow such a state of affairs, the conservative party was called together in Richmond, and there it was agreed that some sort of a readjustment of the debt was necessary. In the platform of 1867 a resolution was inserted that the debt should be readjusted so that it could be met without the increase of taxation. These McCulloch readjusters proved themselves ten thousand times worse than the original funders, for they actually increased the debt from \$20,000,000 to \$33,000,000; they absolutely established a privileged class among us by declaring that the holders of the consol bonds should be exempt from taxation. But what did they do by the holders of the pecker bonds—the widows and orphans of the pecker bond holders? They declared that in funding the debt every holder of a \$1,000 pecker bond must provide him or herself with a \$2,000 consol bond. The pecker bonds were selling at 35 cents and the consols were selling at 55 cents, and the holders of the pecker bonds having the money to buy the consols were compelled to sell, and in order to sell the consols to the syndicate, and the syndicate hadly conferred the favor upon them of purchasing at 25 cents on the dollar." (A voice)—They are not worth but 22 cents now since you got in power! Col. Meade, continuing, said that if the pecker are worth less now it was due to the treachery of your fellow man. The bonds that the McCulloch syndicate purchased at 25 cents on the dollar were immediately changed into bonds worth 55 cents on the dollar. Now, if somebody would convince him that there was justice in this he would withdraw from the contest. He drew a picture of A. B. and C. went to Richmond after the war. A. and B. who had been taxpayers, wanted to be reimbursed for property destroyed during the little unpleasantness. The demand was ridiculous. C. who had invested all his money in Virginia bonds comes forward and demands his interest which had been steadily accumulating during the period that A. and B. were fighting for principles they considered sacred. The Auditor acknowledges the

correctness of C's demand, but says he has no money to pay the interest, whereupon C demands that the taxes of A and B be increased to pay him, who has been the gainer by a war for which he was just as much responsible as A and B. Was there any justice in this, ought not the losses of the war fall on all classes of citizens? It was charged that they wanted to keep alive agitation in order to win, that they would run on such an issue as this there was no doubt, but he denied that the readjusters were responsible for the present agitation. The readjusters proposed to illuminate all war interests, which was made up of compound interest from the debt, because the Supreme Court had decided that war interest between individuals North and South could not be collected, and if interest could not be collected from individuals, how could it be collected from a State by Northern brokers. No one could tell him that justice or honor required Virginians to pay war interest to men who had turned and pillaged their homes; the doctrine of the readjusters is that interest accumulated during the war should not be paid to their enemies. There may be a few in Virginia, said the speaker, that have bonds upon which interest was not paid during the war; never would he consent to pay such holder one cent, for if he did not receive his interest it was because he chose to pocket his bonds and wait for gold, while the Confederate soldiers were starving and bleeding on the battle fields. The reconstruction interest, the interest which accumulated during the five years the State was under military rule, the readjusters also proposed to strike from the enormous debt. To the men who were honestly willing to decrease taxation to pay the State debt, he gave his hand, but for the men who were endeavoring to gain a little cheap notoriety by shirking one "pay the little debt of the State debt," but failed to pay one cent of their own debts, he had the utmost contempt. Col. Meade closed his speech by a review of the readjuster electoral ticket, and was about to take his seat, when Mr. E. H. Hawkins requested to be allowed to ask him a question. The question was granted and Mr. Hawkins turned to address the crowd. Col. Meade informed him that he had once been granted the privilege to ask a question. Hawkins then exactly proclaimed that Meade was not a man of his word, and some excitement ensued, during which Col. Cameron was introduced.

He said that he would rather that the responsibility of defending such a grand cause had been committed to worthy hands than his, but he rejoiced that he was here in a cause that needed no dignity. He was a democrat, but not a democrat of that stripe, that thinks there is something in government better than the will of the people. In 1877 the grandest representative body he ever saw assembled in Richmond and demanded that the debt should be readjusted to some point within the revenue of the State without an increase of taxation, and upon that platform Governor Holaday was elected, but shortly after the adoption of that platform the conservative committee proscribed the men who dared to stand upon it; that the division in the conservative party then commenced. Who created the division, and who persecuted it? Were the questions he proposed to answer. He represented the conservative committee formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of passing a bill contrary to the platform of the party, and the men who stood true to the party were cast off as unworthy of association, while they, the conservative representatives of Virginia democracy, conspired with such men as Gen. Wickham, Alexander Rives and other known republicans. Again in 1879 we find these same men supporting republican nominees in preference to life long democrats, in order to secure louder votes in the legislature, and Gen. Nichols, now a democratic elector, gave night and day in the last legislature to love the senatorship to Gen. Wickham the head and front of republicanism in place of General Mahone, the true and tried soldier, and to day the same so called democratic party were saying they would rather give the State to Garfield than to the readjusters should carry it for Hancock. It was true the readjusters had acquired some influence over the colored people by giving to them the rights that every judge in the State was sworn to guarantee to all men, and knowing that the readjusters possessed this influence, they told them to go to Chicago and vote for Grant but not to put an electoral ticket in the field, intending by this to make the State doubly sure for Hancock by getting the republicans out of the field altogether. Did this look like giving the State to Garfield? As soon as it was found out that the readjusters were trying to prevent the placing in the field of a republican electoral ticket, every funder paper went to work to denounce them, and the Gen. Nichols hurried to Staunton, and by the use of funder money and giving the negro social privileges that no civil rights bill could give them, induced the funder republicans to put an electoral ticket in the field, and now they were telling the readjusters not to vote for their ticket; that by so doing they would give the State to Garfield. (Judge Stuart here interrupted the speaker by asking him how about Barbours, Moffet and Baker P. Lee. The speaking continued, said that he had no respect for men who could not discuss a question without tearing a man's character to pieces. [Astonishment and cries of "that's no answer." But if you want better Mr. Meade said than these men better you will not be able to find them in this State. The funders were not satisfied with trying to get Wickham to the Senate and securing Rives as an ally, but they sent for Ross Hamilton to introduce a bill in the Legislature, thereby attempting to give the republicans the credit of readjusting the debt. With such a record staring them in the face, they have the impudence to say we are not democrats. Every step in the career of the readjusters was to create a new era in the history of the colored man. [Mr. George A. Mushbach here put a pointed question to the speaker in this shape, "Suppose you had succeeded in getting the republicans out of the way who would your mixed electoral ticket have supported?" The speaker, in replying, hopped around the question, and finally said: "If you can point to a single utterance of our leaders indicating that we intended to put a mixed electoral ticket in the field, I will admit that your question has some weight." Continuing, Col. Cameron said that no sooner had the readjusters organized than every Congressman and two senators of the State marched down here and bitterly opposed them, and if the funders were allowed to carry the State this time the readjusters would have to contend with the very same thing in the next State election. He felt that the readjusters were commissioned to take up the cause of the people, for the funders had failed in every promise, and ostracized the readjusters because they dared to maintain that the promises made by them could not be fulfilled without closing up the school houses of the State. The funding bill was nothing but a forcible readjustment, and the McCulloch bill bottled with repudiation. The readjusters could not carry out their purpose without overturning the State at this election. To fulfill their mission they must have the Governor, the Court of Appeals, the Legislature and all the machinery of the State, and they could not afford to pay \$50,000,000 for the shelling of Hancock when they could give Virginia to him without sacrificing their party. In response to a question where he was during the war, he said 16 years ago he was shot to the relief of the people of this city, which ought to entitle him to a respectful hearing. The readjusters meant to cast their vote for Hancock because it was their right to do so. He closed by urging the readjusters of Alexandria not to be misled by any threat of the enemy.

During the delivery of Colonel Cameron's speech Judge Stuart asked him how about Gen. Mahone's \$30,000,000 proposition. The speaker gave the Judge the information he

desired by replying that Gen. Mahone's proposition was not in the discussion.

The readjusters then vacated the stand, carrying away with them their lights and ornaments, and for a while darkness prevailed on the platform, but it was not long before lights were procured and the stand again illuminated. In response to a call, George A. Mushbach, esq., appeared and made a most telling argument, completely refuting every statement made by the readjuster speakers that was worth controversy. He proved that the readjusters were not entitled to the confidence of the people of Virginia, and read extracts from the organ of the readjuster party to show that the readjusters did intend to put a mixed electoral ticket in the field; and further, that they intended to cast the vote of Virginia in the electoral college for the winning man, whether he be democrat or republican. It was not true that the readjusters intended to cast the vote for Garfield, if he received the most votes, would not be for Grant for them now, if they would not in electing their ticket. Mr. Mushbach was directed to throughout with profound attention by the large crowd present, and his speech was spoken of as one of the best he ever made.

Mr. Mushbach, in alluding to the readjuster banner, in alluding to the readjuster banner, said that it was not for \$18.50 to learn that four men could be beat but he learned his lesson from a signer, viz., by a straight bluff, so that there was only a game of bluff. The speech was loudly applauded throughout, and the lights made clear and very effective.

Mr. E. H. Hawkins gave his version of a conversation between himself and Col. Meade in Richmond, just before the meeting of the readjuster convention. He said that Col. Meade informed him that he was opposed to an independent electoral ticket, and that if one was put in the field he would withdraw from the convention. Judge Charles E. Stuart then addressed the crowd. His remarks were received with rounds of applause. After picking to pieces the speeches of the readjuster speakers, and exposing the false and absurd statements made by them, he asked who composed the readjuster party? Certainly in Alexandria and vicinity it was a small party. While standing in the crowd he observed seated on the platform J. Willard Greene, a man that had been identified with every kind of mis. Circulating around on the outside of the assembly he noticed Geo. C. Round and Col. Edward Daniels, and every body knew of what sort of material they were made. Then there were James L. Parham, a fugitive, from justice, Jacob M. Bishley, a radical, who never cast a democratic vote in his life (cries of that's so), Samuel J. Wimsatt, a radical of the first water, and H. W. Simpson and Charles Dearborn, who had gone completely wild. He believed that this array composed the party in Alexandria.

A voice—"They have four axes on the banner. Judge Stuart interrupted, and asked Mr. M. if he was on the day of election that the only way to give Hancock the State was to vote for the readjuster ticket, would he cast his vote for that ticket? And Mr. Mushbach replied that he would not, Judge Stuart pronounced him a dishonest man.

Mr. Mushbach asked the Judge if he wanted to quarrel with him, and if his remarks were intended to be personal. The Judge replied that they were not, he was speaking politically.

Mr. Mushbach then proceeded with his speech, and gave his reasons why he would not vote for the readjuster electoral ticket under any circumstances.

The Fauquier Congressional Delegation—Majority for Neale.

MANASSAS, Aug. 7—7 p. m.—The election in Fauquier to day resulted in the choice of eleven delegates in favor of S. C. Neale, seven in favor of J. C. Gibson, three in favor of J. W. Foster and one unpledged.

BEALTON, Aug. 7.—At a meeting of the conservative party, held at Bealton, Fauquier county, on Saturday, the 7th day of August, 1880, for the purpose of appointing delegates and alternates to represent Rappahannock district in the convention to be held in Alexandria, Va., on the 25th of August, 1880, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia in the next Congress of the U. S., the meeting being called to order by Capt. Charles Jordan, member of the county committee, D. J. Payne was elected chairman and R. W. Embrey secretary. A motion was made and adopted authorizing the chairman to appoint said delegates and alternates, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, viz.: Delegates—J. R. Robinson, W. B. Butts, J. A. Caskill, R. D. Embrey, Alternates—A. A. Colbert, J. A. East, Horace Johnson and D. J. Payne. On motion the meeting adjourned.

D. J. PAYNE, Chairman.
R. W. EMBREY, Secretary.

SALEM, Aug. 7.—A meeting of the citizens of Marshall district was held here to day for the purpose of electing delegates to the Alexandria convention. Gen. W. Davis was elected chairman and J. C. Colquhoun secretary. The following delegates and alternates were elected: Delegates—S. S. Morgan, Charles Lutz, Wm. Marshall, Edgworth, Geo. Strother and Geo. W. Davis. Alternates—J. C. Colquhoun, Jas. M. Rixey, Geo. W. Chancellors, J. T. Turner and E. T. Anderson. It was announced before the vote was taken that the delegates were for Mr. S. C. Neale. The meeting was a very large and orderly gathering. An opposition ticket of all the combined forces of the other candidates—Gibson, Conrad and Foster—was put up, but was defeated by a large majority.

SALEM, Aug. 7.—The election for delegates to the Congressional Convention, to meet in Alexandria on the 25th, took place to day, and resulted in a decided expression in favor of Mr. Neale, of Alexandria, the delegates appointed being announced as for him first, last and all the time, and the preference in his favor being more than three to one. After the election the people were addressed by Liden Kent, esq., of Alexandria, in a speech of great power and eloquence, arousing the most intense enthusiasm and placing him in the foremost rank of the Hancock and English speakers. Everything passed off in the most quiet and pleasant manner.

"Peace in the Family." You can enjoy a good night's rest and retain peace in the family by keeping Dr. Dul's Baby Syrup in the house.

On the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock p. m., at her late residence, South Main street, died Mrs. JAMES M. SMITH, wife of Mr. James Smith, in the 51th year of her age.

Beneath the silent shade,
In the narrow casket bed,
They have placed our much loved mother
With the calm and peaceful head.
Friendship and love have done't our argument,
And now can do no more;
Her gentle spirit passed away,
And all her sufferings are o'er.
Sweetly rest, thy journey's ended;
Nought of sorrow now can reach thee
Nor earth's care assail thee more.
Her friends and the friends of the family
are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

DIED.
On the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock p. m., at her late residence, South Main street, died Mrs. JAMES M. SMITH, wife of Mr. James Smith, in the 51th year of her age.

DISH COVERS.
In all sizes, both round and oval. For sale by J. B. McLENNAN & O'LEARY, 76 King street, w.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

VIRGINIA BONDS.—J. A. Hamblin, of Baltimore, Financial Circular of Saturday night. Virginia bonds have been dull and quiet. Consols fluctuated between 91 and 92, and 10-40s between 41 and 42. Corporate bonds changed at \$9 for Consols and \$10 for 10-40s. Small lots of Virginia Deferred sold at \$10. Virginia bonds are now neglected, but they will in their turn, and will jump up one day when expected. There has been some activity in the market, and there appears to be a demand for them at better figures.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE.

Flour, Fine	\$3.50	40
Superfine	4.00	40
Katons	5.25	40
Family	5.75	40
Fancy brands	6.00	40
Wheat, common to fair	0.95	40
Choice to prime	1.00	40
Choice	1.05	40
Corn, white	0.85	40
Yellow	0.82	40
Corn Meal	0.75	40
Rye	0.70	40
Oats	0.65	40
Butter, prime	0.35	40
Common to middling	0.30	40
Chickens	1.75	40
Poultry per bushel	0.40	40
Onions, per bush	1.50	40
Unpeeled Peaches	0.80	40
Unpeeled	0.70	40
Dried Cherries	0.14	40
Secoon, Hams, country	0.90	40
Best sugar cured Hams	0.12	40
Buckeye Hams	0.11	40
Sides	0.24	40
Shoulders	0.24	40
Veal Calves	0.75	40
Herring, Eastern, per bush	3.50	40
Shad Roe per kit	2.50	40
Pistachio, ground, per ton	4.75	40
Ground, in bags	0.40	40
Lump	0.30	40
Clover Seed	5.00	40
Timothy	5.00	40
Salt, G. A. (Liverpool)	0.95	40
Fine	1.45	40
Turk's Island	0.45	40
Wool, long unwashed	0.30	40
Washed	0.31	40
Morino	0.27	40
Do. Washed	0.40	40
Sun-d	0.75	40
Hay	16.00	40
Wheat Bran per ton	18.00	40
Brown Middlings	20.00	40
White Middlings	23.00	40

The market opens fairly active. Flour, steady and unchanged. Wheat is firm, and quality considered, was a shade higher than at the close of the market last week; there were no choice offerings of Lancaster to-day, and no sales of 3200 bushels at 100, 102, 103, 104, 105 for No. 1, and 105 and 105 for inferior. For Flour, no sales of Corn were reported, there were offerings of 470 bushels, 112 bushels of Oats brought 25 and 30, as to 12 bushels. No Rye was offered. Country produce in light receipt, and prices are firm at quotations.